

WINNIPEG, Dec. 26, 1884.

The navigation of the Nile beyond Korti is abandoned. Wolesey will concentrate his forces at Korti and thence march through the desert 300 miles to Shendi. General Stephenson is to attack Osman Digma at Suakim with a force of 5,000 men.

Capt. Steel, Sgt. Gagnon and six men of the police have gone west of the Columbia. Messrs. Brothers, C.P.R. contractors in the mountains, have finished their contract. Mrs. Brothers has arrived.

R. McKERNAN wears his arm in a sling. His fingers were caught between the belt and one of the wheels of the Surprise threshing machine, giving them a severe wrench.

At school meetings held lately in the different parts of St. Albert settlement it was decided to organize the following Roman Catholic school districts: St. Leon, on St. Albert road, where a school is at present being conducted, which will include about twenty sections and will include J. Norris, jr., the south end, and H. Blanc at the north. St. Albert, including the settlement immediately surrounding the mission, having an area of 36 square miles; and Bellerose, including the eastern part of St. Albert settlement, having an area of 24 square miles. Another district will also probably be formed in the western part of the settlement. Cunningham's neighborhood, having an area of about twenty-four square miles. Steps have been taken in the districts erected will probably be taken in January.

As Messrs. C. Stewart, E. Carey and C. W. Sutter were on their way to Winnipeg that fall, in the usual course of events they laid off at Regina for a day. While there they noticed a party of three Germans who had come to Regina to inspect some land that was being offered to them by a colonization company in that vicinity. Mr. Sutter entered into conversation with them in their own language. He found that two of them were from near Berlin, Prussia; that the third with a number of others, with their families had lately arrived in Winnipeg; that the party had about a thousand dollars cash to each family; that they purposed settling on land, and if they were suited a large immigration from Prussia would certainly follow. The third member of the party was a Canadian named Reicher, who spoke good English as well as German. It appeared that he was acting as agent for the colonization company, and was to receive a bonus of \$50 to each family which he succeeded in settling on the company's tract, the settlers paying three dollars an acre for their land. As the prospective immigration was desirable and likely to be large, our friends thought the occasion was opportune to put in a word for Edmonton. Mr. Sutter therefore drew to them a charming verbal picture of this region, describing the richness of the soil, the abundance of wood, water, hay and coal, the exceeding salubrity of the climate, etc., and wound up by exhibiting a quantity of Saskatchewan gold. The Germans would scarcely believe their eyes as to the gold, or that the land was as rich as represented. To settle the question our immigration agents offered to pay the passage of the two delegates to Edmonton so that they might judge of the truth of the statements for themselves. They were favorably impressed and would have accepted the offer, but as there was no \$50 per family forthcoming for the agent he would not listen to the proposal and succeeded in preventing its acceptance. The colonization society which is securing such valuable settlers for its tract certainly deserves every credit for the success.

THE Oxarart case, which is as celebrated in the Calgary and MacLeod districts as the Tichborne case was in England, and which may lead to international complications, on the authority of Mr. D. McLeod, stands somewhat as follows: Last spring Mr. Oxarart brought a band of some 175 head of horses to Calgary from south of the line for sale in the North-West. At MacLeod he passed them through the custom house in due form, paying duty at the rate of some \$35 a head, which was the original cost. He lay at MacLeod some time, and while there purchased a band of about a hundred head of horses, which had been brought in two years previously by I. G. Baker & Co. On his arrival at Calgary, where he proposed selling, Mr. Bannerman, custom house officer and postmaster, dropped on the fact that Mr. Oxarart had more horses in his possession than he had paid duty on, and concluding that the overplus had been smuggled, made a seizure of the whole band. Capt. Cotton, custom house officer at MacLeod and D. W. Davis, of I. G. Baker & Co were obliged to come from MacLeod to set the matter right, and the horses were released. Shortly afterwards the original Oxarart band was seized again on a charge that they had been grossly undervalued in passing the customs at MacLeod. This charge also was disproved and the horses ordered to be released. But while they were in custody some 45 head disappeared, presumed to have been stolen and run across the line. For the value of these Mr. Oxarart held the customs authorities responsible. During the time the horses were in custody, Oxarart sold some 60 head to Dr. Lauder, and on their release he sold them to the Mount Royal ranche Co., to whom they were delivered. Oxarart left for Brandon with the remainder of his horses and commenced selling there. Shortly afterward Mr. Bannerman was informed that instead of sixty there were 105 head of horses at the Mount Royal ranche with Oxarart's brand on them. As the extra number could only be the stolen animals, and as it was impossible to identify the ones that were stolen, Mr. Bannerman caused the whole number to be seized by the police, and Mr. Oxarart arrested for stealing the 45 head from the custody of the deputy sheriff. A trial was held and Mr. Oxarart acquitted. The Mt. Royal ranche was counted out its 60 horses from the band and the remaining 45 still remain in the hands of the police, as no one claims them. Mr. Oxarart has appealed to the U.S. government to support his claim for damages in the matter. It is asserted on the one hand that the whole proceedings were instigated by the local ranche companies with horses for sale to prevent Mr. Oxarart from selling out, and to prevent other parties from bringing in horses in a similar manner; while the other side asserts that the charges against Oxarart were true and that he was really concerned in the theft of the horses.

NOTICE—ESTATE OF WILLIAM CALDER, DECEASED.—All parties having claims against the estate of the late William Calder are requested to present the same to James McDougall at the Hudson's Bay Company's fort, Edmonton, before the 20th day of February next ensuing; and all parties indebted to the said estate are requested to pay the amounts to the party, at the place and within the time before mentioned. Dated at Edmonton this 20th day of December 1884. (Signed) R. HARDISTY, Executor of said estate.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—Two Dollars per annum. Advertising Rates—Standing advertisements, two dollars a line per annum; transient advertisements, ten cents a line for first insertion and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion; no advertisement inserted for less than One Dollar. Notices of births, deaths and marriages inserted free, on request. **FRANK OLIVER, Proprietor.**

EDMONTON BULLETIN, DEC. 27, 1884.

How is it that the department of the interior calls for tenders for two timber berths on the Bow river by advertisement in the local paper, when on the Saskatchewan every one of the many timber berths located have been let privately? Is this a fair specimen of Sir Macpherson's wonderful "policy."

The British Government has decided to heavily fortify the more important of their naval stations throughout the world at great expense. Halifax and Esquimaux, or Victoria will be among the most important. The cost will run away up in the millions. Gladstone is still determined to have peace at any price.

The Moncton cotton manufacturing company, with plant and stock worth \$240,000, showed a profit of \$1,600 on last year's operations. The cotton industry, like that of agricultural machinery and steel rails, evidently requires more protection. If protection is a good thing let us have enough of it to do some good.

The Prince Albert Times complains that the construction of the railroad has cut off the local markets of the Prince Albert farmers without giving them any compensating advantages. And yet the odd sections throughout the Prince Albert country are held as a bonus to be paid for the construction of the road which injures the people of the place.

The Calgary Herald, commenting on sending delegates to Ottawa, says: "The man who will represent us best will be the hard working, little educated bona fide settler." It is not charitable to suppose that a man of little education could best represent the people of Calgary or the editor of Herald, but on the evidence of the latter it must be taken as a fact.

"STURDY beggars," the Hamilton Spectator calls the merchants of Montreal who ask for government aid to deepen the St. Lawrence channel. When the syndicate applies for government aid far above and beyond that promised them for the completion of their great work the Spec. has scores of nicknames ready, not for the sturdy beggars, but for those who oppose their begging and robbery.

The Prince Albert Times declines against the government for letting contracts for North-West supplies without allowing the people of the country an opportunity of tendering. How is this? Has not Prince Albert always been truly loth in the matter of electing representatives? How is it that in the matter of contracts it receives even worse treatment than wicked, disloyal Edmonton? For we at Edmonton do know the color of government money—or vouchers—by sight. Perhaps after all there is more money in a healthy independence than in a despicable subservience.

It is announced that funds have been secured by or for the syndicate to run a line of steamers on the Pacific ocean as soon as the main line is completed. It is also announced that no money could be procured for the construction of branch lines in the North-West. Putting that and that together the people of the North-West can arrive at some conclusion as to the amount of interest taken in their welfare by the company for whose benefit their lands are locked up, their municipal institutions kept back, and they condemned to be the slaves of a monopoly for twenty years, or for all time, if the intention could be carried out.

VICTORIA, B. C., is beautifully situated and has a salubrious climate, making it very suitable as a health resort. But the sanitary condition of the city is such that a large amount of sickness prevails and of course knocks all health resort schemes into a cocked hat. The city papers vie with each other in calling attention to the evil with a view to having it remedied. It is easy to see that these papers are not published either in Manitoba or Ontario. If they were and one presumed to tell a truth half as unpleasant in language of half the strength the others would forthwith deny it point blank, and would cause the newspaper world to resound with cries of partisan, traitor, rebel or annexationist. Some one has said that as distance west is made the human capacity for lying increases. If that be true the case under mention shows that too far west is east.

SCHOOLS.

The people of Edmonton are to be congratulated on having declared in favor of the organization of a school under the North-West ordinance; and it is also matter for congratulation that the ordinance has stood so well the test to which it was put by the opposition encountered in this contest. Edmonton has plenty of enemies and envious rivals who would have been only too glad and too quick to put an injurious construction upon the result had it been different. Far greater, however, than any injury that could be thus sustained is the direct benefit to the people of the place arising from having a permanently established school in their midst. In this age and country every person requires at least a common school education in order to make his or her way in the world. It is necessary to the enjoyment and success of life. True, some men of exceptionally energetic disposition make their way without any, or with very little, education besides their own experience; but these are exceptions, and none know better than they the drawback which the lack of education is, nor are generally more anxious that their children should not have the same difficulty to contend with. If it is possible that a school can be more necessary at one place than another, certainly at Edmonton the greatest necessity for one exists. There is already a large population of children of school age in the immediate vicinity, and being the business centre of a large section of country and a large population it is the most convenient point for isolated families to send their children to school; while at the same time the people of the district are able to support a good school that will be worth attending. It is not only a centre now, but in all probability will be for a long time if not for all time; and it would be most unfortunate if the children born and reared in the place should not be able from lack of education to take their proper position when it and they have attained their age and growth—if they should be compelled to stand back to make room for new comers. With a good school there is no reason why the children of the place should not be competent to carry on its future business and retain the positions to which by their early residence they are entitled.

Although a school was in existence, started and supported by voluntary subscription, there was no guarantee that public spirit would continue to furnish adequate support. Indeed support was only given in the first instance on the distinct understanding that as soon as legal organization became possible it should be effected and that the subscriptions should then cease. As the circumstances of the country change its methods must change too. With the increase of population subscriptions for public purposes by the residents of the place become too numerous to make it advisable to continue the support of such schools on the list; and make it necessary that while residents alone support the religious and charitable works and make public improvements, all interested should be compelled to pay their share to such a general necessity and public benefit as a school. Had the decision been contrary to what it was it would have been equal to saying that Edmonton people were content to be ruled by and for the advantage, not of themselves, but those whose only interest in them is to make money out of them—that is the non-resident town lot speculators. As it is, if these desire to have the place run in their interest they must come here to live instead of remaining in Manitoba or Ontario and reaping the benefit of the town which is being built by the labor and money of the residents.

Not the least satisfactory feature developed by the contest was the fact that although a Protestant school district was being erected Roman Catholics were found working and voting for its erection as heartily as Protestants. The question of separate schools for the two great religious bodies is one of the most troublesome in all the eastern provinces, but the action of both parties here on Saturday shows that no difficulty of the kind has yet arisen here; nor is it likely to arise. Throughout the ordinance the greatest care has been taken that the religious rights of the minority of either party in any school

district shall be respected, by carrying out in letter and in spirit the principal laid down, that in no case shall a Protestant be compelled to pay to a Roman Catholic school, nor a Roman Catholic to a Protestant school. By thus carefully guarding the rights of both parties all cause for religious irritation has been done away with. Admitting that there is a difference in religious scruples, which cannot be kept out of sight, and which is expressly stated and required to be provided for in the North-West Act, both parties have simply agreed to differ, and neither is accorded any advantage over the other. The natural result is that by thus guaranteeing equal rights to both parties all are free to give their full attention to forwarding the general interests of education in the country instead of squandering time and money in protecting their own or attacking their neighbor's real or fancied religious privileges.

It is scarcely necessary to say a word as to the legality of the law. One eighteenth of the land in the North-West has been set apart by the federal government for the support of North-West schools, a clause in the North-West act empowers the North-West Council to deal with school matters; the present ordinance has been passed in accordance with the terms of the act after the consideration of the North-West council has been given to it for two sessions. Whatever the words of the act may be perverted to say, there can be no question as to their intent, or the necessity for action being taken on them. In the face of this, to admit that a quibble could balk, even temporarily, the wish of both people and government is to admit that Canadian legislation is a farce, and Canadian legislators are fools, or knaves, or both or worse.

It is certainly satisfactory to know that prices of grain rule higher in Manitoba than in Dakota, but it hardly justifies the conclusion drawn by some of the eastern papers, that the difference is due to Manitoba being blessed with a monopoly, while Dakota is not. Last year, although monopoly was the same the boot was on the other foot. There may be many reasons for the difference, but one very good one is that the C. P. R. Co. found, last winter, that their rates were more than the traffic would bear, taking into consideration frozen crops and farmers' agitations. They, therefore, lowered their rates. But as soon as good crops and more meek spirited farmers will admit of higher rates it may be depended upon that higher rates will be charged. Instead of the farmer benefitting by his increased crop the railroad company will reap the benefit. Last winter Dakota had the benefit of railroad competition, this year it is practically controlled by a monopoly which has not been taught the lesson taught the C. P. R. last winter, therefore it suffers. The C. P. R. is entitled to the greatest credit for not killing the goose that lays the golden egg by charging exorbitant rates in hard times as the Dakota railroads are doing. But so long as monopoly continues the farmer is at their mercy, a position neither satisfactory nor desirable, and one in which government had no right to place him.

A TRIBUTE to the efficiency of the national feature of the protective policy is the late meeting of St. John, N. B., business men at which a number of them publicly avowed their desire for annexation to the United States as a means of escaping from depression. No doubt these parties were mistaken in their conclusions, but what is to be said of a national policy under which people clamor for annexation? Its success as a nationalizer is on a par with its success as a protection to native industry, under which factories are closed down, soup kitchens established and immigration changed from a benefit to a curse. The national policy may not have caused all these things, but it has not prevented them as was proclaimed to be its mission.

The Calgary Herald thinks that Edmonton should pay a portion of the expense of the delegation which a mass meeting in that burr lately decided to send to Ottawa. As Edmonton was not asked to take any part in the meeting—although equally interested with Calgary and in sympathy with the objects—it can hardly be expected to pay towards the expense. In times past Edmonton has paid for its own delegations to Ottawa, and is now sufficiently generous to second to Calgary the privilege of doing the same.

BROWN & CURRY

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

Beg to inform the public that their long expected freight has arrived at last, and that they have now on hand the

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK

That has ever been brought into the North-West.

WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

Although the rate of freight is high we pay no more than others, and as we have

NO MIDDLE MEN TO CONTEND WITH

As others have, and as our goods are all bought direct from the importers or manufacturers, and

SELECTED FROM THE BEST QUALITIES

We are able to offer

BETTER AND CHEAPER GOODS THAN ANY OTHER FIRM IN EDMONTON.

We respectfully ask everyone to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

BROWN & CURRY

NORRIS & CAREY

GENERAL MERCHANTS

EDMONTON,

GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS AT LOW

FIGURES.

A FEW LADIES' HATS ON HAND,

Which will be sold

AT REDUCED PRICES.

GIVE US A CALL.

NORRIS & CAREY,

St. Albert Road.

CHRISTMAS AT ALL SAINTS.

Divine service was held as usual on Christmas day. A fair congregation was present in the morning. Rev. R. Inkster assisted at the service and Rev. Canon Newton preached and administered communion. The choir sang Christmas hymns, led by the organist, Mr. Michael. The church had been neatly decorated by Messrs. Brown, Turner and Johnston. In the evening there was a large gathering of children, about 65, belonging to the church, who were supplied with tea and provisions sent by members of the congregation and other friends. A nice Christmas tree had been provided, and every child found that Santa Claus had made him a present. Speeches were made by the Rev. Canon Newton and Rev. R. Inkster, of Saddle Lake, and the choir and organist added much to the pleasure of the evening. Mrs. William Anderson and Miss Marsh handed the children their presents, and Mrs. Groat and Miss Jane Anderson, with other friends, by their assistance united to make this a very successful Christmas festival.

SCHOOL VOTING.

The voting on the organization of Edmonton school district took place according to announcement on Saturday last. The contest was a hot one, no effort being spared by either party to secure victory. To see that order was preserved Sgt. Geldert, of the police, had been requested to attend by Mr. McDougall, of the H. B. Co., and two special constables, Messrs. J. Connor and L. Gurneau were sworn in besides. Before nine o'clock teams were on the street to bring up voters. At the hour appointed the returning officer, Mr. M. McCauley, opened the poll book and proceeded to record the votes cast. Messrs. W. S. Robertson for the school and G. A. Watson for the anti-school party, acted as scrutineers. The first batch of votes were polled by the anti, but these were soon balanced by the arrival of a sleigh load of those favoring the scheme, and from that time forward until three o'clock neither party gained much on the other. During the forenoon Mr. Watson was replaced as scrutineer by Dr. Wilson. At noon the vote stood 37 for to 34 against. At one o'clock matters began to get red hot. The teams were whipped up at a livelier rate and both parties made up their minds to win or bust. The school party gradually forged ahead, and about two o'clock the resources of their opponents were supposed to be exhausted. Not so, however, as a detachment of Hudson's Bay Co. employees, who were not generally known to have votes arrived on the scene and put the anti-school party some five or six votes ahead. The men voted as tenants of rooms in the H. B. buildings. To this attack the school party replied by bringing up the boarders of the Edmonton Hotel and Jasper House who also voted on the rooms occupied by them, both parties swallowing the cast iron oath like little men. At four o'clock the poll was declared closed just as an anti-school voter arrived at the door. Of course this called forth cheers from the school party and some warm words passed, but nothing more serious occurred. The returning officer and scrutineers counted up the votes and announced as the result 54 for and 43 against the organization of the school district. The result was received with loud cheers from the victors. The recount was announced for 2 p.m. on the following Tuesday in the school house before Capt. Griesbach and W. Cust. J.P's.

Votes were cast in three languages, English, French and Gaelic, interpreters being required in the two latter in order to explain the oath. A very large minority spoke Cree, the language of the country, as well as one or more of the others mentioned, while several were able to converse fluently in all four. A great deal more of the effects of liquor were apparent during the day than might reasonably be expected in a country under a prohibitory liquor law. The experience of the day showed the necessity of a clause being embodied in the ordinance dealing with the use and abuse of liquor on voting days. Although several ladies of the district were entitled to vote none availed themselves of the right.

The recount, which was set for Tuesday afternoon came off at ten a.m. instead, and was before magistrates Capt. Griesbach and W. Anderson—the latter instead of W. Cust. M. McCauley, returning officer, D. Ross of the school committee, and W.S. Robertson scrutineer, appeared on the school side. G. A. Watson appeared on behalf of the anti-school party. Contrary to expectation, no objection was made to the method of conducting the voting or to the legality of the votes cast. Mr. Watson said that although he considered several of the votes cast for the school to be illegal, if these were struck off the school would still have a majority, it was therefore thought as well to leave the matter as it stood. The returning officer was duly sworn to the correctness of the return. As no complaints were made the votes cast were summed up with the result before given, and the return verifying the election made up by the magistrates to be forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor.

If the return does not leave until the mail of next Friday the proclamation erecting the district and announcing the election of trustees is not likely to arrive until the second mail following, on January 27th. At least fourteen days must elapse between the arrival of the proclamation and the election of trustees, so that it will be at least the middle of February before the preliminary steps towards raising school money by taxation can be taken, and it will probably be sometime in May before a dollar can actually be raised.

ST. ALBERT.

As is usual on such occasions at St. Albert, the cathedral was filled to its utmost capacity by Catholics and Protestants at the celebration of midnight mass on Christmas eve, quite a number of those present being from Edmonton. The church was handsomely decorated with banners, evergreens and streamers, the altar being a perfect network of flowers of every hue, which, blending with the bright gold of the crucifix, the rich vestments of the clergy and countless tapers, presented a very imposing appearance. The miniature representation of the stable of Bethlehem, which occupied the western wing of the church, was also beautifully illuminated and decorated, and was a model of taste throughout. The services commenced at a quarter to twelve, His Lordship Bishop Grandin celebrating the mass and giving the Papal benediction. Sermons were preached in English, French and Cree. The choir, which was composed of brothers of the order and sisters and orphans from the convent, acquitted itself creditably, the singing of brother Bowes being particularly fine. A collection was taken up in aid of the hospital during the service, which, notwithstanding the hard times, must have amounted to a considerable sum.

CHRISTMAS TREE.

The attendance at the Sunday school entertainment in the Methodist church on Thursday evening last was large, the building being well filled with an audience in which all the different religious denominations in the place were represented. Of course the children were in strong force. The best of order was kept throughout. The decorations of evergreens, mottoes, pictures, and rosettes were plentiful and pleasing. Two large spruce saplings were hung with presents for the children, and their elders also, and were lighted with Chinese lanterns. The whole presented a very gay and Christmas-like appearance. The entertainment was to have commenced at half-past seven, but it was eight o'clock before the pastor, Rev. Mr. Howard, ascended the platform to open the proceedings. He apologized for the delay by saying that Rev. Mr. McLachlin, of Victoria, who had been on a visit to Ontario, had arrived at his house just as he was starting for the church, and he was obliged to delay a little to welcome him. Dr. H. C. Wilson was elected chairman and acknowledged the honor in due form. G. A. Blake sang the Yeoman's Wedding. Percy Henderson was called on to recite, but did not appear, his recitation having slipped his memory. Lily McCauley recited a short piece. T. Henderson, sr., read a comic Scotch story, which recited how a bashful youth in the north of Scotland, in bargaining for his neighbor's grey mare, captured the daughter in mistake instead. Lizzie McKernan recited the search by children for grandfather's spectacles, and the finding of them on his head. A Dawson read the exploit of the Revenger. J. Connor sang the Officers' Funeral, was encored and sang the Blarney. Rev. Mr. Baird delivered a short address especially to the children explaining why Christmas day was celebrated and why it was especially a children's festival, illustrating the idea by the story of Christ's life. Lily McCauley sang We Never Could Keep Still. Rev. Mr. Howard apologized for there being no instrumental music at the entertainment. Although every effort had been to have the organ utilized, circumstances in the shape of removals, babies, etc., had been against the management, and failure was the result. He recited Nothing to wear. G. A. Blake sang O' a' the Airts the Win' Can Blaw. J. Connor sang Kathleen Mavourneen. This ended the first section of the programme. The chairman returned the thanks of the teachers of the Sabbath school to those who had assisted in making the entertainment a success. A short intermission was given, which was ended by the arrival of Santa Claus arrayed in fleecy white, with a long white beard and bells jingling as he walked. His appearance was so strange that some of the smaller children were frightened, and for a little would rather have gone home without their presents than have taken them from his hands. A broad Scotch accent from behind the mask, however, soon relieved their fears and identified Santa Claus as Mr. Thos. Henderson. The distribution of the presents proceeded quickly, some of them put on by friends for the grown up folks being quite costly and useful as well as ornamental. After the trees were cleared a general distribution of candles followed and the entertainment was over.

NEW WATCHMAKERS.

Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Spectacles, Gold Pens, etc.

Watches sent by stage driver to be repaired will be done at once and returned.

Satisfaction guaranteed every time.

McINTYRE & DAVIDSON,
Opposite Post Office,
CALGARY.

A

MERRY CHRISTMAS

AND

HAPPY NEW YEAR.

TOYS

AND

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

FOR THE

MILLION.

IMMENSE STOCK

OF

NEW GOODS

ON

ROAD IN.

JNO. A. MCDUGALL & CO.

LOOK OUT FOR

A. MACDONALD & CO.

They are now

PREPARED TO DO THE THING FINE—

VERY FINE—

IN THE

GROCERY,

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, AND

BOOT & SHOE

LINE.

A FIRST CLASS STOCK SELECTED PERSONALLY

By one of the firm, who has just returned from the market.

CUSTOMERS WILL BE ASTONISHED

At our quotations.

CALL AND SEE IMMEDIATELY.

227 Butter, Eggs, Pork and Flour taken in exchange for goods.

A. MACDONALD & CO.

BUSINESS.

LIVERY, FEED, and SALE STABLE.
M. McCAULEY.

JAMES O'BRIEN & CO., wholesale clothiers, College buildings, Montreal, and Prince street Winnipeg.

X. ST. JEAN, cabinetmaker, begs to inform the public generally that he has returned from his trip east, and will be found at his usual place of business.

ROSS BROS., Tinsmiths, manufacturers of all kinds of tin, sheet iron and copper wares. Shop in new building next to J. A. McDougall & Co., Main street, Edmonton.

SANDERSON & LOOBY, General Blacksmiths. Horseshoeing a specialty. All kinds of repairing done neatly and quickly. Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

MISS ROSS, Milliner and Dressmaker. Bonnets, Costumes and Mantles made in the newest styles, at moderate prices. First street, lot 101, near Edmonton Hotel.

JAMES McDONALD, Builder and Contractor. Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and despatch. Office and shop, Main st. Edmonton.

STRANG & COMPANY, successors to Banatyne & Co., Wholesale Grocers, and dealers in provisions, wines and liquors. Special attention given to packing goods for the North-West. 383 Main street, Winnipeg. Andrew Strang.

LIVERY, FEED, & SALE STABLE—FT. SASKATCHEWAN MAIL & STAGE LINE.—Good horses, good rigs, the best attention and moderate charges. Mail stage leaves Edmonton every alternate Tuesday morning, commencing June 17th, for Clover Bar and Fort Saskatchewan; returning leaves Fort Saskatchewan the following Wednesday morning; carrying passengers and express matter in connection with the Edmonton and Calgary Royal mail line. The undersigned are the Royal mail express agents at Edmonton and Fort Saskatchewan. JARVIS & STEWART.

EDMONTON AND CALGARY STAGE—making weekly trips between said points—leaves the Jasper house, Edmonton, at 9 and the steamboat dock at 9.30 o'clock every Monday morning, stopping at Peace hills, Battle river, Red Deer crossing and Willow creek, and arriving at Calgary on Friday. Returning, leaves Calgary Monday, stops at same places, and arrives at Edmonton on Friday. Fare each way \$25; 100 lbs baggage allowed. Express matter 10c per lb. Passengers arriving in Edmonton and wishing to go to St. Albert or Ft. Saskatchewan, will be forwarded to those places at a very moderate charge. Edmonton office in Jasper house; Calgary office in H.B.Co. store. D. McLEOD, proprietor.

PROFESSIONAL.

C. DE LAGORGENDIERE, Notary Public and Conveyancer; accounts collected. St. Albert, N. W. T. 42-y

GEORGE A. WATSON, Barrister, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc. Law office first door east of Jasper house, Edmonton.

D. H. C. WILSON, Physician & Surgeon. Office first building west of school house, block 6, H.B.Co. reserve, Edmonton.

JOSEPH V. KILDAHL, Solicitor of the High Court of Judicature in Ireland. Temporary office—Ross' hotel, Edmonton.

MARRIAGE LICENSES—Marriage Licenses can be obtained available for use by any minister on application to the Rev'd Canon Newton at All Saints church, or the Hermitage.

STUART D. MULKINS, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Coal Claims and Timber Limits located, and general information afforded on application. Thirteen years experience in Manitoba and the North-West. Office first door east of Jasper House, Main street, Edmonton, N.W.T.

HOTELS.

GERALDHOUSE, Calgary, opposite C.P.R. depot—first class accommodation—head quarters for Edmonton travelers. A. R. Gerald, formerly of Farmers' House, Winnipeg, Proprietor.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton. First class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection. J. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor.

EDMONTON HOTEL the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the traveling public. A first class billiard room. Good stabling attached. DONALD ROSE.

GENERAL NEWS.

Winnipeg city taxes are \$16 in the \$1,000.

An anti-mormon riot has occurred in Sheffield, England.

Moosomin was to have a public meeting on December 8th.

The C. P. R. track reached Columbia crossing on November 22nd.

Ex-attorney-general Miller has sued the Winnipeg Sun for criminal libel.

The Manitoba Southwestern's call for ten per cent. on stock is payable January 22th.

A dynamite find was recently made on the Great North-Western railway at Derby, England.

The temperance colonization company are supplying their poorer settlers with flour on time.

Moosomin is struggling with the timber permit question. The feeling is agin the government.

The Manitoba Northwestern company want power to issue second mortgage bonds at the rate of \$5,400 per mile.

Some of the business men of St. John. N. B., at a public meeting declared for annexation to the United States.

Several ranges on the Bow river have been burned over, the fire caused by sparks from the C. P. R. locomotives.

Campbell & Sons, book publishers, of Toronto, who failed lately, have liabilities of \$359,130 and assets \$265,221.

The final ballots in the presidential election were cast on December 3rd, 219 for Cleveland and 182 for Blaine.

Rev. E. A. Stafford, pastor of Grace (Methodist) church, Winnipeg, goes to Toronto to take the pulpit of the Metropolitan.

A man named Jones was recently sentenced to twelve months in jail at Ft. Macleod for shooting at an Indian with intent to injure.

The British redistribution bill was the product of the combined efforts of the ministry and opposition and is supported by both.

The Scott Act is to be voted on in Kent, Lanark, Lennox and Addington counties, Ont., in January 15, and in Guelph on January 22nd.

D. L. Moody, of the late firm of Moody & Sankey, evangelists, made a short business stay in Toronto lately. He left for Cincinnati in a special car.

Eighteen miles of the North-West coal and navigation company road is graded from Medicine Hat west. Work on it has ceased for the winter. It is narrow gauge.

Col. Macleod is framing a stock ordinance to be submitted to the North-West council at its next session. It will be based on the present regulations of the South-Western stock association.

Lake Mistassini, the head of Rupert river, which flows into Jamesbay, and which is situated some 300 miles north of Quebec, was partially explored this summer and is pronounced as large as Lake Ontario, or perhaps Lake Superior. It is surrounded by fairly good farming country.

In the mountain district, which takes in parts of Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, there has been no rainfall for two years. The water has dried up generally, and what remains is unfit for use. On account of using it large numbers of the population have died of a disease which swept the country like a plague.

The Saskatchewan Herald declares for full parliamentary representation for the territories; for extended powers being given to the North-West council, for the present council to be substituted by a legislative assembly and a general remodelling of the North-West Act to make it suitable to the present circumstances of the country.

The Qu'Appelle Vidette, on the permit system, says: "If liquor is allowed to come in at all the duty of issuing permits should be vested in some honest, honorable and discreet person in each municipality, and not left to the caprice of a lieutenant-governor or any other person living at a distance, who knows nothing whatever of the character and habits of the applicant."

The vote on the mayoralty election in Winnipeg stood: Hamilton 1,381, Conklin 914, McMillen 101; total 2,396. The aldermen are: Ward 1, H. Archibald and Stewart Mulvey; Ward 2, Alf. Pearson and G. B. Spencer; Ward 3, Stewart McDonald and Dr. Phillips; Ward 4, Thos. Ryan and G. H. Young; Ward 5, G. R. Crowe and G. H. Campbell; Ward 6, H. S. Crotty and G. F. Carruthers. Hamilton had a majority in wards 1, 2, 4 and 5, and Conklin in wards 3 and 6.

MARRIAGE.

LANG—INGLIS.—At the Presbyterian church, Edmonton, on the 22nd of December, by the Rev. A. B. Baird, M.A., B.D., Andrew Ross Lang, fourth son of the late Dr. Wm. Lang, of Owen Sound, Ont.; to Alice Rose, fourth daughter of the late Rev. Wm. Maxwell Inglis, M.A., of Montreal and Kingston.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, Dec. 26th, 1884. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

| | Max | Min. |
|------------|-----|------|
| Saturday, | -16 | -28 |
| Sunday, | -20 | -37 |
| Monday, | -19 | -32 |
| Tuesday, | -17 | -42 |
| Wednesday, | -8 | -25 |
| Thursday, | -7 | -25 |
| Friday, | -4 | -11 |

Barometer falling, 27.530.

FOR SALE.—A first-class driving horse, with harness, buckboard, cutter and robes. Apply at the H. B. Co. store.

REAL ESTATE NOTICE.—Parties wishing to purchase lots or land in the "Robertson & McGinn property, lot 12, Edmonton," or in the "Macdonald & McLeod property, lot 14, Edmonton," or in the "Macdonald & Lamoureux property, in the city of Saskatchewan," must deal only with the undersigned or George A. Watson; or (as to said city of Saskatchewan property) with Francis or Joseph Lamoureux. Plans may be seen at the office of the undersigned or at that of George A. Watson, barrister, Edmonton. A. McDONALD & CO.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS.

The largest stock of

FANCY GOODS

Ever brought into the North-West

NOW OPENED

AT

WILSON'S DRUG STORE.

TOILET BRUSHES,
TOPS,
PIPES,
CIGARS,
WRITING DESKS,
WORK BOXES,
BRACKETS,
FRAMES,

AND

NOTIONS of every kind.

A Beautiful assortment of

XMAS CARDS.

ALL AT

ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

Call and examine our stock.

GO TO

JOHN SINCLAIR & CO.

For your

Overcoats, Ready-Made Clothing,
Woollen Shirts, Woollen Underclothing,
Cardigan Jackets, Wool and Leather Mitts,
Boots and Shoes, Moccasins,
Hardware, Groceries,
House Paint, White and Gray Blankets,
Scotch and Canadian Tweeds,
Knitting yarn,

And all kinds of Fancy Goods at Reduced Prices.

More Goods to arrive shortly.

JOHN SINCLAIR & CO

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between us the undersigned as general merchants and traders under the name, style and firm of A. Macdonald and Co'y at Edmonton, in Alberta Territory, in the North-West Territories of Canada, was on the twenty-third day of August last past dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be paid to the new firm of A. Macdonald & Co'y, hereunder comprised and mentioned, at Edmonton aforesaid; and all claims against the said partnership are to be presented to the said new firm by whom the same will be settled.

Dated at Edmonton aforesaid this 12th day of December, A. D. 1884.

A. MACDONALD,
By John Cameron, his att'y,
W. S. ROBERTSON,
JOHN CAMERON.

With reference to the above, notice is hereby further given that the undersigned alone have since the said twenty-third day of August last past, continued and will continue the business of the said partnership at Edmonton aforesaid, under the name, style and firm heretofore referred to as the new firm of "A. Macdonald & Co'y."

Dated at Edmonton aforesaid this 12th day of December, 1884.

A. MACDONALD,
By John Cameron, his Att'y,
JOHN CAMERON.
Witness, Geo. A. WATSON.

NOTICE.

All parties are hereby notified that the undersigned committee have petitioned the Lieutenant-Governor for the erection of SASKATCHEWAN ROMAN CATHOLIC PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Within the following limits, that is to say,

Commencing at a point on the North Saskatchewan river, where the south boundary line of section 26 in township 54, range 23 west of the 4th principal meridian, according to the survey of the Dominion of Canada, intersects the said river, and going westerly following the said above-mentioned boundary as far as the south-west corner of section 29, in township and range above mentioned; thence northerly, following the west boundary of said section 29 and of section 32 to the north-west corner of said section 32 in township and range above mentioned; thence westerly to the south-west corner of section 4 in township 55, range 23 west of 4th meridian; thence northerly, following the west boundary of said section 4 and sections 9 and 16 in said township 55, range 23 west of 4th meridian to the north-west corner of said section 16, thence easterly, following the north boundaries of said section 16 and sections 15, 14 and 13 in said township 55, range 23 west of 4th meridian, and sections 18, 17 and 16 in township 55 range 22 west of the 4th meridian to the north-east corner of said section 16; thence northerly, following the west boundary of section 22 in said township 55 range 22 west of the 4th meridian to the north-west corner of said section 22; thence easterly following the north boundary of said section 22 to where the said north boundary intersects the Sturgeon river; thence following the shore of the said Sturgeon river to its confluence with the said Saskatchewan river, and thence following the said Saskatchewan river in its sinuities towards its source to the point of beginning; comprising within the above-mentioned boundaries the river lots surveyed by Michael Deane, D.L.S. on the west side of the said Saskatchewan river.

And hereby call for a vote of the school electors within these limits to decide whether such petition shall be granted or not, to be given on

WEDNESDAY, THE 21ST DAY OF JANUARY, 1885.

Votes will be received from nine o'clock a.m. until 4 o'clock p.m. at the house of Jas. Reid.

The qualification of voters is expressed in the following oath which persons desiring to vote must take if required:

"You do solemnly swear that your name is (mention name given by the proposed voter); that you are the owner (tenant or occupant) of (describe the land voted upon); that it is of the value of \$100 (or, if a tenant, of the yearly value of twenty dollars); that it is situated within the limits of the proposed school district; that you are of the full age of twenty-one years; that you are not an alien or unenfranchised Indian; that you have not received any corrupt reward and have no hope or expectation of receiving any such reward for voting at this time and place."

(Signed)
FRANK LAMOREUX,
Returning Officer.
JAMES REID,
THEOPHILE LAMOREUX,
School Committee.

INSURANCE.

C. F. STRANG, Accountant and Insurance Agent, representing the Commercial Union and Citizens Fire Cos., the London & Liverpool Life, and London Guarantee and Accident companies. Office with G. A. Watson, Barrister, Edmonton, Alberta.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has now for sale the boat, boiler and engine of the Goldpan, now lying at Point le Pee, together with ropes, blocks, pitch, oakum, portable forge, blacksmith's tools, iron (round and bar) etc., etc. Terms cash. STUART D. MULKINS. Edmonton, Oct 11th, 1884.

ROYAL MAIL AND STAGE LINE

Making fortnightly trips between Calgary and Edmonton. Stage leaves Calgary on Thursday morning June 12th and every alternate Thursday following until further notice. Makes close connection with the C.P.R. train leaving Winnipeg on the previous Monday morning. Leaves Edmonton Thursday morning June 19th and each alternate Thursday following. All express matter addressed in care of the undersigned will be forwarded without delay, and the advance charges paid by us. Rates, 10 cts. a pound from Calgary. LEESON & SCOTT, mail contractors, Calgary.

AGENCIES.

Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Company. Makers of the celebrated Halliday and Star windmills, which work up to 40 horse-power, and all kinds of lift and force pumps.

Cockshutt plow company, of Brantford. Makers of the celebrated North West sulky gang plow, and every variety of walking plows. Also the Little Favorite, diamond point one horse cultivator.

Massey Manufacturing company. Makers of the Toronto cord binder, the Toronto mower, Massey mower and harvester and Sharp's horse rake.

Sole agent for the Edmonton district,
G. A. BLAKE,
Beimont farm.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Clause 122 of the Dominion Lands Act of 1883, 46 Victoria, chapter 17, enacts as follows: If any person knowingly and wilfully pulls down, defaces, alters or removes any mound, post or monument, erected, planted or placed in any original survey under the provisions of this act, or under the authority of any order in council, such person shall be deemed guilty of felony and shall be punishable accordingly; and if any person knowingly and wilfully defaces, alters, or removes any other mound or land-mark, post or monument placed by any Dominion Lands Surveyor to mark any limit boundary or angle at any township, section, or other legal sub-division, lot, or parcel of land in Manitoba or the North-West Territories, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and being convicted thereof before any competent court, shall be liable to be punished by fine or imprisonment or both, at the discretion of such court—such fine not to exceed one hundred dollars, and such imprisonment not to be for a longer period than three months, without any prejudice to any civil remedy which any party may have against such offender or offenders for damages occasioned by reason of such offence. Any person transgressing this provision of the law will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor.—D. L. MACPHERSON, Minister of the Interior.

\$25 TO \$50 PER DAY can easily be made using the OLD RELIABLE VICTOR Well-boring and Rock-drilling Machinery. We mean it, and are prepared to demonstrate the fact. The well-merited success which has crowned our efforts during the past few years, and with EXCELSIOR for our motto, we are monarch of all in every country of the world. Our machinery is operated by either man, horse or steam, and works very rapidly. They range in size from 3-inch to 44 feet in diameter, and will bore or drill to any required depth. They will bore successfully and satisfactorily in all kinds of earth, soft sand and limestone, bituminous stone, coal, slate, hard pan, gravel, lava, boulders, serpentine and conglomerate rock, and guaranteed to make the best of wells in quick sand. They are light running, simple in construction, easily operated, durable, and as well known as the very best and most practical machine extant. They are endorsed by some of the highest state officials. They are also used extensively in prospecting for coal, gold, silver, coal oil and all kinds of minerals. And for sinking artesian wells and coal shafts, etc., they are unexcelled. We also furnish engines, boilers, wind mills, hydraulic rams, horse powers, brick machines, mining tools, portable forges, rock drills and machinery of all kinds. Good active agents wanted in every country in the world. Victor Well Auger and Machine Co., St. Louis, Missouri, U.S.A. 511 Pine Street. State in what paper you saw this.